NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Farmer.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Brookline, July 22d, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN—In your paper of 17th current, under the head of "*Capabilities of Machinery*," is an article, taken from the London Mercantile Journal, in which it is remarked, that "*One Mill in Manchester, can, when all the spindles are at work, spin as much Cotton thread in a* WEEK, *as would go round the world.*" The number of spindles are not mentioned, and the size of the Factory alluded to, cannot be judged of without that knowledge. Some of the factories at Manchester, are known to be on a scale much more extended than any single one in our own country. They are, I believe, generally confined to *spinning;* the *weaving* being done elsewhere. I do not wish to be understood, in the observations which I make, to pretend to make a comparison between the *whole operation* of England in her cotton manufactures and that of our own country; but to show, by what *is done at this time*, on a spot where ten years since was not a yard of cotton made, that if not thwarted by throwing open our trade to competition with foreigners on equal terms, *we may in time*, and *that not very distant*, supply a portion of the manufactured cottons of the *coarser kinds*, not only to the South American States, China and the Eastern Archipelago, but even to *Great Britain herself.*

It is notorious that in our manufactories, we use a *superior* raw material to make the goods; whereas the goods bearing the same denomination as those goods generally made in this country, manufactured in England, are made of the most *inferior* cotton that is imported into Great Britain. We cannot expect to vie with the great establishments of Manchester, in the finer goods; but in shirtings and sheetings, or of goods known as No. 14 or 16 goods in the language of the Factory, I entertain the confident opinion, that so long as the present protection is extended to the manufacturers the establishments will be maintained, and will have gained so much useful information, and got so systematized, as that at the end of ten years, *they will need no protection.* In the year 1828, the late mechanist, the lamented Paul Moody, at the request of the writer of this, ascertained the length of the thread spun at that time at Lowell; which every one knows may be done, with great exactness, by ascertaining the number of hanks spun at each factory in a day; which being all the same length, by a simple process gives the whole length of the thread. At the time to which I refer, there were in operation the following Factories, viz.—

Merrimack Co.	4	Mills	for spinning and weaving;
Hamilton, do.	2	do.	do.
Appleton, do.	2	do.	do.

8 mills of from 4200 to 5000 spindles each, and looms sufficient to weave the whole quantity of thread spun. The person referred to, sent the following result of his inquiry. "That there were spun in the above eight mills, *each and every week day*, a thread that would go round the world *five and a quarter times;* and that the whole length of the cloth wove *in a year*, was *eight thousand five hundred miles.* At the present time there are at Lowell, the following spinning and weaving Mills:—

Merrimack	-	-	5
Hamilton	-	-	3
Appleton	-	-	2
Lowell	-	-	1
Suffolk	-	-	2
Tremont	-	-	2
Lawrence	-	-	1 finished,
			16
and 3 in progress,	-	-	3
			19

The above are in full operation, and the three mills now erecting, will be in full work the next Spring, making in all nineteen mills. There have been great improvements, both in machinery and geering, since the first mills were erected; and those last erected produce a third more thread per day, than those first built. But taking the work of the mills at work in 1828 as the data, upon which to estimate the work that will be done when the three Lawrence mills, alluded to above, are completed, we shall find that there will be made, every day in the week, Sundays excepted, as follows: a thread will be spun *daily*, which if knotted together, would reach twelve and a half times round the world, and a piece of cloth woven of twenty-one thousand four hundred *miles long*, in one year. In 1828, there were about 13000 bales of cotton used at Lowell. In May 1834, the mills will require thirty thousand bales of cotton annually. It will be remembered, that the Merrimack Corporation print about 200,000 pieces of cloth per ann. and the Hamilton also print a part of what they manufacture.

Amongst the items of the produce of our country, used at Lowell, is eight thousand tons of anthracite coal, a large quantity of whale oil, and not a small quantity of iron. The number of inhabitants in 1822, was not an hundred; it is now more than 12000 souls.

As the Editors of papers are rather fastidious in copying from the papers of each other, should you think the information given above would be generally interesting, you may suggest to your brother Editors, that you should be pleased to have them copy it, particularly in the South, where they are not apt to attach much importance to the North as a consumer of their Cotton; whereas, Great Britain excepted, we manufacture more than any other country, of the Cotton of the Planting States.

A DORMANT MANUFACTURER.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

RULES FOR THE HOUSING AND PRESERVING OF SWEET POTATOES.

IN compliance with my promise, I herewith furnish you with the rules by which I have been governed for many years in putting up my potatoes. I have been very successful in following them, and I hope they may prove beneficial to others. The first thing to be considered is the cellar, and I would recommend—

1st. The rails or puncheons to be split in July, or the first of August, and stacked up for drying.

2d. The cellar to stand east and west, with the door in the centre and perpendicular, to face the sun the most part of the day.

3d. To be made on as dry and high a spot, and convenient for draining as possible, and made at least five weeks before wanted.

4th. To be double banked, by making a coarse frame to support the same. The earth to be taken four feet from the foot of the cellar all around, about three feet wide, eighteen or twenty inches deep; in this ditch never let any water remain, but keep it perfectly dry.

5th. To be supported inside by short crutches, standing three feet high with poles, or rails laid lengthways in those crutches. By thus supporting your cellar, it will last you two years with safety, by airing it. When your cellar is finished, small fires are to be made at each end, that it may be perfectly dry and clear of damp.

6th. The cellar to be perfectly tight, with no air holes left—to have two doors, one a tight door for the inside, the other a slat door hung on, and opening on the outside; the slat will admit the requisite air as much as it may be necessary.

7th. The pine-trash to be well dried as usual, and laid in the cellar six inches thick at least, and if dried a second day, it would be of advantage.

8th. To begin with your potatoes—make four sortments in the field; 1st, all that are the least touched with frost or chilled—2d, all that are cut—3d, seed—4th, eatable potatoes—to be harvested free from any kind of wet or rain, and brought in by sunset, and on no consideration move them a second time, but put them where you intend to keep them from the first move out of the field.

9th. On commencing your housing, small fires to be made in any thing convenient, say a large pot, with a little earth in the bottom, every evening, until all are housed; your slat door then to be used, leaving the inner one open, and admit the air freely every morning, but shut in time, say two or three hours before sunset.

Now, having housed your crop, you will find considerable damp, but not detrimental, if you will pay attention to it, which is one of the principal secrets to be observed. On seeing this in a moist morning you must have a small fire or a smoke of light wood or pine bark made, to clear up this damp; and sometimes a second fire will be requisite, of which you will be the best judge when sufficient. Observe to keep the tight, or inner door, open at the same time, and they will soon become cool. In a state of moisture your potatoes will remain for ten or twelve days. After this you will find them become more cool and much less damp in your cellar, which you should examine every morning. About this time you will find them sprouting; then you are sure of their keeping. But little trouble is now required—only, on seeing the damp, to make a little fire and open your inner door for air. The sprouted part of them is only on top of the heaps, not more than five or six inches deep: on examination, you will find the inner or lower part of them clear of sprouts, and dry. In my opinion, slips may be kept thus for two years; and root potatoes much longer than they generally are in our country.

The slat (of which the doors are made) is about two and a half inches in width, and the same between each slat to be open. The door is about five feet high and two feet six inches wide.

A coarse frame is made with crutches for double banking.

Your obedient servant, JOHN M. PHILLIPS.

Note. The plan here laid down by our correspondent, has been successfully followed for many years, and we have been shown potatoes kept more than a year by him, in these cellars. Our readers will recollect that another of our correspondents experienced great benefit from the use of smoke in his cellars, and from all we can learn, we are inclined to believe that they may be kept longer in a sound state by following these rules, or similar ones, than any other mode in *common* practice among us.—*Ed. So. Agr.*

From the Columbia Sentinel.

ON GYPSUM AS A MANURE.

LAST week we ventured some observations on the proper *time* for sowing gypsum. This week we propose to go into a consideration of the question of the *usefulness* of gypsum as a manure.—There is the more necessity for this, from the fact that a controversy is now going on upon this subject in the Genesee Farmer—one contending for its use, another denying that it is ultimately beneficial to the soil after a few applications. If we turn to the ninth volume of the Agricultural Magazine, we will see that comparative trials were made between this and other manures, on a stoney clay, mixed with a little loam, to ascertain the best manure for wheat. "A five acre field was divided into five equal parts, exactly an acre in each. They were equally well ploughed and laid down to wheat, after being manured as follows;

On No. 1 was sown 6½ bushels of gypsum.

On No. 2 was put a compost manure, consisting of lime, rich earth, and dung.

No. 3 was manured by yarding cattle on it.

On No. 4 stable dung was thinly spread.

On No. 5 lime prepared from oyster shells was sown.

The product was from

No. 1, forty bushels,
No. 2, thirty-six bushels,
No. 3, thirty-five bushels,
No. 4, thirty-three bushels,
No. 5, thirty bushels.

The seed wheat was of the best Sicily kind, and weighed 62 lbs. per bushel—the product weighed 63 lbs. per bush."

Next follow eight different experiments of the effects of gypsum on the different grasses, excepting clover. In all cases the quantity of land was the same, and the soil as much alike as possible. The result uniformly proved that the profits were from 1-4 to 1-2 greater than where none had been used. On clover the benefits were still more marked. The gypsum used yielded per acre a product of hay equal to 15
The ungypsumed only equal to . . . 5
The gypsumed yielded in seed per acre a product equal to 30
The ungypsumed yielded in seed only 5 1-2
The experimenter adds—"The invariable result of the several experiments, which are faithfully and he trusts correctly stated, he thinks incontestibly prove that there is a most powerful and subtle principle in this tasteless stone; but by what peculiar agency or combination it is capable of forcing vegetation in such an instantaneous and astonishing manner, time reserves for others to unfold."

From the above experiments, it is distinctly ascertained that gypsum produces its greatest effects on clover. Time and experience have confirmed this fact, and it is now generally understood that as manure it is not so beneficial to the narrow-leaved as it is to the broad-leaved plants, such as clover and corn. Besides the above experiments the general observation of farmers is conclusive on this point, and we could quote abundance of authority in proof of this potion. I have seen one half of a field which had clover growing in it sown with plaster and the other part remaining unsown. The eye could distinctinctly trace the part sown from the part unsown. First, from the increased size of the one, and next, from the sickly and yellow appearance of the other. The line of demarcation was so observable, that the cause of it was a frequent source of inquiry. But this is only one among many similar instances. My own experience and that of my neighbors fully bears me out in the opinion likewise, that clover, to come up well and do well must be aided by having the ground sprinkled with plaster as soon after it sown as practicable. This is an experiment which I have frequently made, and have long since looked upon as a settled principle in farming.

Previous to the use of plaster and clover as a manure, (for they ought to go together,) what is now called the best land in this vicinity might have been purchased for less than $3 per acre; and I have heard of several purchases being made at less than one dollar. Now this land is made to yield the interest of $100 per acre, free of expense,—is constantly improving, and there are no farmers who thrive so well as those who are the most lavish in the application of these two manures. I verily believe, deprive them of the use of clover and plaster, and their farms would degenerate, if not as low as formerly, still so much so as to make their cultivation very unprofitable. Plaster does not do its maximum of good without it is sown on clover; and clover will not grow luxuriantly unless it is sprinkled with plaster—they mutually aid each other, and when both are freely used they are a mine of wealth to the farmer. It is not because he has large crops of clover for hay, but this clover being turned under by the plough, is the best possible coating of manure that his fields can have to bring him heavy crops of wheat, corn and oats; not rye—his land is too good for it—it is too cheap a produce when wheat, which is more profitable, may as easily be raised. It is principally indirectly therefore that gypsum is so valuable as a manure. We are perfectly willing to concede that its good effects are not so distinctly marked as formerly; the poverty of the soil made it then so peculiarly grateful to it that it at once yielded a hundred fold. Now the quality of the soil having materially improved by its frequent application, they are not, of course, so observable. It ought to be enough for us that crops are growing more and more abundant. It is the proof that something is at work in farther fertilizing the soil.

The sowing of gypsum has produced another and great revolution in farming, and materially lessened the labors of the farmer. It is by making it unnecessary for fields to lay a season to fallow, by which not only the use of the land is lost for the season, but you save the labor of ploughing it two, and often three times, for a subsequent crop of wheat. How much simpler and more profitable the process now. One year you sow your field with oats, barley, &c., in the spring, at the same time you put on your clover seed and plaster. The subsequent year you have a fine field of clover, enough to cover the ground completely, and affording abundance of food for your stock for grazing. You fatten them at the same time that you fatten your soil. The coming autumn the remains of the clover are turned under with a single ploughing—you sow on your wheat—apply your drag, and your work is done. The chance is, you will have a much better crop than by the old method of frequent ploughing and fallowing, even if you have added to your fallow land a thin covering of stable manure. When clover can be made to grow so thrifty as to crowd out all other plants, which is frequently the case, it is the best preparation that our soil in the present state of farming can possibly have. But it must have only one ploughing. The clover lay well turned over, must be permitted to remain there according to modern experience, and a heavy crop of wheat or corn is almost the invariable result. A.

From the Genessee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

IN No. 9, page 66, of the present vol. of the Genesee Farmer, I gave an effectual receipt for destroying that pest to agriculture, the Canada Thistle, and which in its application may be said not to cost any thing, for it prepares the thistle patch in a most capital manner for a luxuriant crop of wheat. I would again call the attention of my brother farmers to the subject, and to convince the most skeptical of the complete efficacy of it, I will relate one case among many where it has been attended with complete success, and where they may go and examine for themselves.

Mr. Daniel Wilson of Covington, in this county, (Genesee) having seen the beneficial effects of the method, as practised by my brother on his farm, (and described as above referred to) resolved to try it on a most incorrigible patch of it, that had been surrendered up to the thistles for twenty years, and which were extending themselves in all directions, threatening to take entire possession of the farm. Pursuant to the directions of my brother, in the summer of 1832, he commenced ploughing them, and he found the roots of the thistles forming a complete mat or basket work, thickly crossing each other in all directions and to unknown depths. He ploughed the ground at regular intervals of four weeks for four successive times, when after the fourth ploughing, there was not a thistle to be seen, and the ground was in fine tilth for sowing wheat, loose and nice enough for any garden vegetables, and now, July 1833, there is a most luxuriant crop of wheat on the old thistle bed, and not a solitary thistle has been found, although it has been carefully examined by those interested in testing its efficacy.

I cannot but hope that another season, all afflicted with this most troublesome of all weeds, will try it, and by following the course, and doing the work thoroughly will drive it from the land.

Le Roy, July 9, 1833. THOMAS TUFTS.

IMPROVED HARROW AND SEEDING MACHINE.

WE experienced much gratification last evening, in examining the model of an Agricultural Machine, for which a patent has lately been taken out by Capt. James D. Woodside, of Washington, the inventor. It is a revolving Cylindrical Harrow, with a contrivance for casting seed of every

description with uniformity. The machine, when used, is fastened to a common cart, drawn by two horses, and is so contrived that it may be attached to, or detached from the cart in a few minutes. One advantage, therefore, in this implement for harrowing is, that the power of the horse is horizontally applied, which is not the case with the common harrow; and another great advantage is that the rotary motion of the harrow prevents it from becoming clogged, and the teeth can be set, with ease, in such a manner as to penetrate the ground from one to eight inches in depth. In the rear of the cylinder there is a roller attached, for rolling in the grain; so that at one operation the ground may be harrowed and pulverized, and the seed cast and rolled in, with no other trouble than that of driving the horses, and replenishing the hopper which supplies the sieves. The sieves are of various grades, according to the manner in which the seed may be required to be cast, upon a poor or rich soil.

We have read the testimonials of several gentlemen of agricultural experience, who have examined the machine; and who are of opinion that it is well adapted for practical purposes. We understand that one of the machines is now at the Exchange for exhibition.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the American Farmer.

ROBBING GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c.

THE practice indulged in by boys, and encouraged too often by parents, of entering gardens and orchards and robbing them of fruits, flowers, &c. has become a most serious evil in the vicinity of Baltimore, and we wish particularly to call the attention of parents and guardians to it. We have occupied a considerable garden with fruit trees in it for many years, and can assure the reader, that while the evil alluded to continues, we consider the existence of fruit trees in our garden, as a misfortune. On the Sabbath, particularly, it is necessary to keep a continual watch, from the time the fruit is formed, till it is gathered, or the boys will be sure to carry it all off. This is the case also at night, and more or less every day in the week. What little fruit is at last secured, therefore, costs more than it is worth. The loss of the fruit is not all. The breaking of fences, and trampling the garden, or crop in the field, necessarily incident to it, are fully as detrimental as the robbing of the fruit.—Many foreigners, also, commit these depredations, supposing as they say, that *this being a "free country"* all fruit is free to them. We were actually told by a foreigner some time since, whom we caught carrying off about a peck of our best fruit, that he thought in this country all fruit was common property. Now, so long as this thieving disposition of boys, (old and young, large and small,) and this mistaken notion of foreigners, continue, it will be impossible for gardeners in the vicinity to supply us with fruit. How strange it appears, upon reflection that boys can conscientiously *steal fruit!* They would be horror struck at the idea of being supposed capable of stealing a "fippeny bit," and yet never consider that the fruit they are taking is just as much property as the money, and indeed, more so, because it is the property itself, while money is the mere representative of it, and is freely given away for mere trifles. Fruit is as much the property of the owner, as is his horse, or his cow, as much so as is the furniture, made by the cabinet maker, or any other article made by a mechanic. It is, therefore, just as criminal to steal fruit as it would be to steal a watch, or even the money from the draw of the storekeeper. But with people of common sense it will be needless to argue this point: they cannot be mistaken on a question so clear: if they have doubts let them become the possessors of fruit trees, and their doubts will vanish. In the northern states laws have been passed particularly for the suppression of this evil, and there it is very fast declining. We think our laws if deficient in this respect should be modified to meet the contingency; but we prefer seeing it accomplished by public opinion, and for this purpose we have penned the present article. To remove all doubts as to the law in the case, it has been determined by a few fruiterers, *to prosecute the boys and their parents and guardians, and also the foreigners* both in the criminal court *for stealing* and in the civil court for trespass, until the evil in their case shall be removed; and it is desirable, that parents, guardians, masters of apprentices, and all others concerned, be put upon their guard, for they may be assured, that the full extent of the law will be enforced without respect to persons.

We have thought it advisable to call the attention of the citizens of Baltimore to the subject in this way, that they might take measures to save themselves and families from the consequences—It it is particularly desired that all the city papers will copy this article with the same view.

ARABIAN HORSES.

WHEN the Arab falls from his mare, and is unable to rise she will immediately stand and neigh, until assistance arrives. If he lies down to sleep, as fatigue often compels him to do in the midst of the desert, she stands watchful over him, and neighs and rouses him if either man or beast approaches. Man, however, is an inconsistent being. The Arab who thus lives with and loves his horses, regarding them as the most valuable treasure, sometimes treats them with a cruelty scarcely to be believed. The severest treatment which the English race horse endures, is gentleness compared with the young Arabian. Our horses would fare badly on the scanty nourishment afforded the Arabian. The mare usually has but one or two meals in twenty-four hours. During the day she is tied to the door of the tent, ready for the Bedouin to spring, at a moment's warning into the saddle; or she is turned out before the tent ready saddled, the bridle merely taken off, and so trained that she gallops up immediately at her master's call. At night she receives a little water, and her scanty provender of five or six pounds of barley or beans and sometimes a little straw; she lies down content in the midst of her master's family. She can however, endure great fatigue; she will travel fifty miles without stopping; on emergency 120; and occasionally neither she nor her rider has, taken food for three whole days.

A MACHINE has been invented and successfully applied in Ireland, by which the water in green turf is entirely pressed out, and the combustible portion of the Peat made to occupy about one third its original space. It is rendered almost as solid as mineral coal, and as pleasant for fuel.

The annexed sentiment was given among the regular toasts at the celebration of St. George's day in Quebec: "England and the United States of America—may the Atlantic which rolls between them, be always a Pacific ocean."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, July 27, 1833.

APPLES. White Juneting (Cox No. 1,) from John Prince, Esq. E. Bartlett, Esq. and R. Manning; a great bearer, ripens a few days before the Harvest to which it is much inferior in size and flavor. This appears to be the apple cultivated in England by the same name and described by Ronald, Plate 1st, Figure 3d.

From R. Manning. Red Astracan, (Figured in Pom. Mag.) a poor specimen prematurely ripe.

From John R. Kenrick, Newton. Early Striped apple.

Early Harvest apples, from John Heard, Esq. Watertown, and John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The specimens from Mr. Heard were larger than any ever before seen by the Committee, but there can be no doubt of their identity.

MADELEINE PEARS. From Mr. E. Richards, John A. Kenrick and R. Manning. These appeared to be the same, and are no doubt the Madeleine of the Pom. Magazine, and the Long Madeleine of the New Duhamel, but not the Madeleine of Cox, or the Old Duhamel.

From E. Bartlett, Esq. Green Chisel pears, distinct from the above.

From R. Manning, Little Musk Pears, (Cox No. 1.) the scions of these were received from New York as the Bleecker's Meadows.

From E. Breed, Charlestown. Fine early pears from a tree imported from France.

From R. Manning, Plumstone Morello Cherries.

From Messrs. Winship, Brighton. Specimens of 12 varieties of Currants, the same as exhibited last Saturday, with the addition of the Champaigne or Pale Red.

From the Same. Branches of the Shepardia or Buffalo Berry, loaded with Fruit.

From Thomas Mason (Charlestown Vineyard), a pair of Yellow Letter Melons.

From Tho. Whitmarsh, Brookline, Black Hamburg Grapes.

From Mr. S. Walker, Cambridge, White Whortleberries.

From S. G. Perkins, Esq. a splendid basket of Fruit, consisting of Grapes of several kinds, Nectarines and Peaches.

NOTICE. Persons who may have in their possession books containing plates with figures of Fruits belonging to the Library of the Mass. Hort. Society, are requested to send in the same.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

Mr. Mason, of Charlestown, also exhibited some fine cucumbers of the long variety.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

S. WALKER, Roxbury; Dahlia Imperiosa; do. Le Brilliant; do. Well's Royal Lilac; do. Vesta; do. Lilac Tricolor; Dracocephalum variegatum; Penstemon alropurpurea; do. purpurea; Iberis Gibraltarica; Cimicifuga Fœtida; Phlosc shepherdia; Chelone carbata; Carnations; Coriopsis tenuifolia; do. grandiflora; do. auriculata; do. Canceolata; Statice tartarica; Veronica virgica; Monarda mollis; do. purpurea, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias, and other kinds of Flowers, including carnations.

JOHN HOVEY, Roxbury, Jasminum plenum.

Per order, JONA. WINSHIP, *Ch.*

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

DAIRY.

The Committee on the Dairy, report—that there was presented to their notice, on the day of the Exhibition at Newbury, but one parcel of Cheese, and five parcels of Butter. The cheese was offered by Moses Newhall of West Newbury, and for which they award the Society's second premium of *ten dollars.*

They regret exceedingly, that in a county where there are so many good farmers, that make good cheese, there should be so few willing to exhibit it.

But three of the parcels of butter exhibited came within the rules prescribed for the premiums.—These were offered by Mrs. Betsey Parker of Andover—Hector Coffin of Newbury, and Ralph H. Chandler of Andover. The butter exhibited was of good quality.

They have awarded to

Mrs. Betsey Parker, 1st premium, 12 dollars.
Hector Coffin, 2d " 10 "

As the condition on which some of the premiums on butter were offered, did not admit of their closing their Report on the day of the Exhibition, they have waited until this could be done with propriety.

There was but one claim entered, for the premiums offered for the best produce of butter, in the six months next following the 20th of May, &c.—this by Hector Coffin, Esq. of Rock Farm, Newbury.

Mr. Coffin's statement, which is hereunto annexed, was satisfactory to the Committee; and the specimens of butter exhibited by him were of good quality; and his entire management of his Dairy affords an example worthy of imitation—and the committee award to him the Society's first premium, of *twenty dollars.*

All of which is submitted by Justin Smith,
Daniel Foster,
Dec. 1, 1832. Jesse Putnam,

Hector Coffin's Statement.

Gentlemen—I offer you a sample of butter for premium, made on Rock farm, of exceeding one hundred weight, in view of both the premiums offered by the Essex Agricultural Society.

That of the June make, is in two stone pots; and that of subsequent manufacture in a tub, consisting of balls stamped.

The June butter was made from five Cows, all native bred, viz:—

Pink,	8 years old,	calve	March	20th,	5 Cows.
Violet,	11 "	"	"	28th,	
Daisy,	12 "	"	"	29th,	
Strady,	12 "	"	April	17th,	
Flora,	12 "	"	"	17th,	

All of which had their calves disposed of before the first of June; and on the 15th I added to their number a three years old heifer just deprived of her first calf; which animal I called Rose, in lieu of one by that name I sold in April. From these five cows and heifer, within the prescribed limited time, 181 lbs. butter was made. The quantity made during the season thus far is near 500 lbs., and will be stated exactly at the expiration of the six months after the 20th of May last.

To the five above cows we added, as above stated, heifer

Rose,	3 years old,	calved in	May		Three Heifers.
Flirt,	3 "	"	May	26th,	
Fanny,	2 "	"	June	3d,	

From the above five cows and three heifers, about 800 lbs. of different kinds of cheese have been made.

The above cows and heifers are all from native breed. Their keeping in the summer is common pasturing; and in the winter they are fed with fresh meadow hay and salt hay mixed, and never have grain or provender of any kind, except after calving in the spring, when they have a quart of meal mixed with water per day, and some better hay.

For butter, the milk is strained into earthen and tin pans, also zinc (but the women prefer the earthen); then set on the brick floor of a very cold dairy cellar and skimmed before turning sour; churning as often as requisite, twice or three times per week in Galt's patent churn, keeping the cream as cold as possible. As soon as the butter is gathered, the butter milk is immediately drawn off; the churn is immediately filled with cold water from the well, and the butter well washed by churning a few minutes; then taken out, after standing to cool, and passed through the operation of salting and first working, when it is put in pans on the dairy cellar floor for the day and night, and next morning thoroughly and completely worked, and packed down into stone pots, or made into balls for stamping; when cool, stamped; and if to be kept, put down in pickle.

N. B. The best pickle is made of washed Turks Island salt, and saltpetre, with a proper proportion of loaf sugar.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Hector Coffin.

Newbury Rock Farm, Sept. 27, 1832.

N. B. The pans are washed after use, and then boiled in a cauldron (of pure water) and cooled (in the shade) before milk is again strained into them.

The churn is filled with cold water over night, before use; and washed with boiling water after churning.

Newbury Rock Farm, Nov. 20, 1832.

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to the foregoing duplicate of statement placed before you the day of the cattle show, I now subjoin the required statement necessary to obtain the premium on butter made the next six months after the 20th May, ending this day; together with a continuation of the system in making butter in cold weather. The whole quantity of cheese is no more than before stated, and butter to this day as weighed and accounted for by my dairy woman, as churned, is seven hundred and seventy one pounds.

Our average family through the season has been equal to ten persons, for whom milk has been used as required, without limit.

Since cold weather, the system of butter making has been altered. The first of October the milk was set on shelves in a room above ground, and the same process of making the butter continued as long as the warm weather lasted; after which, before churning, the cream in stone pots was set near a cooking stove for a day or two and made sufficiently warm to sour, when it is immediately churned, and the before mentioned process pursued. The souring of the cream, and churning it while in this state and warm, causes it to come quicker and to continue the yellow hue of summer, together with the flavor being much richer, and keeps longer sweet and sound. While the cream is near the fire, to be soured, it should be occasionally stirred.

My dairy woman in former seasons, where she has not had the advantage of the strong heat of a stove, has soured the cream by gently heating an oven, in which she has put the cream in tin pails, and continued an equalized heat by putting in fresh coals as occasion required till effected.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Hector Coffin.

N. B. The salt used, consists of one third clean washed Turks Island, and two thirds Liverpool blown salt; to every pound of which three quarters of an ounce of Saltpetre is added, and the whole mass finely pulverized and passed through a fine sieve; and one ounce of this mixture is used to every pound of butter in summer and nearly an ounce in cold weather.

From the Dublin Penny Journal.

AGRICULTURE.

If agriculturists are sometimes too hasty in adopting new and foreign ways, so on the other hand old farmer Jogtrot is a most provoking fellow. Thus have I known one of these wiseacres steadily adhere to the determination of never putting a scythe to his meadows till the first day of old July; another never reaps his corn until the harvest moon has attained a certain age, no matter whether the corn was shaking in the wind or not. It was in consequence of this principle, that an act of parliament was obliged to be enacted to hinder the Irish from making their ploughing cattle draw by the tail; and even in improved England, though certainly the instances are not so barbarous or mischievous, Good-man Steady still sends out his team of six monstrous horses, to plough a little sandy soil, three inches deep, thus wasting three times as much horse labor as he need, at an unwarrantable expense, what the Scotchman will do much better with a single pair of cattle.

In nothing is this adherence to old and bad customs so evident, as in the neglect of farmers in neither changing or steeping their seed corn, especially wheat. It is a well ascertained fact, that Irish wheat, as it is the worst sample, so it bears the worst price in the English market. Perhaps the dampness and coldness of our climate in common years is a great cause of deficiency in the quality of our bread corn; but certainly the fault is attributed to the want of attention in the change of seed—in the keeping of seed unmingled and unadulterated from seeds of weeds and from smut. I have seen in some of the southern counties of Ireland, especially Tipperary and Limerick, wheat that was grown on the sharp limestone soils that border on the Shannon, and the corn in itself was a beautiful and plump sample, but it was so mixed with smut and ribbery, as the seeds of the darnel or lollium, are there called, that it was almost unsaleable. I remember once calling on a tenant for his rent—which he had no just excuse for withholding, as the season was plentiful, and a fair market price for grain:—'Well, Tim, why don't you come in with your rent? You know I must do what is unpleasant if you do not settle, and that soon.'

'Why then, plase your honor, it is I that am willing to pay the rent, and why should'nt I! but Master agra there's no price.'

'How, no price,' exclaimed I, 'I got the other day at Greyford mill, £1 18s. a barrel.'

'Oh the theiven rogue,' rejoined Tim Flannery, 'and amn't I after coming from the same miller. and by all the books in Father Kennedy's house, all h'ed offer was two-and-twenty.'

'Come, Tim, let me see your sample?' So going to the threshing floor, he produces a handful of wheat, which contained as many grains of ribbery and balls of smut, as of sound corn. Why, Tim, how could you expect to get a good price for such trash as this!'

'Och, then, how can the likes of me help it?' Hav'nt I put it through the wind in the hill twice; the wife has our best quilt all as one as spoilt, sunning it and picking it: 'tis a bad sample, plase yer honor, but what can a body do, after doing his endeavor?'

'Tim, now for once be an honest man, and tell the truth. Did you ever in all your life change your seed, or did you ever steep your wheat before sowing.'

'Troth, sir, I never did. It's not for the likes of me to be going after these new fangled ways; my father, and he that went before him, did well without any such doings; this is the ould Irish red wheat, that is nathral to the land, and may be I'd have no crop at-all-at-all, where I to be making such ventures.'

'Indeed!—don't you see that my land is just the same as yours; but I manage a little better—keep the ground a little clearer—change my seed often—and always steep it to get rid of smut; and here is a sample of my red wheat, and observe that there is neither smut, ball or ribery, mixed with it, and it is therefore worth 16s. per barrel more than yours, because its tail is not as black as yours is.'

I cannot say that I was successful with Tim Flannery; perhaps I may be more so with the reader, if he have occasion to sow wheat; and the practice, as adopted successfully in Flanders, in the eradicating of smut, and which has also, to the fullest extent succeeded in Ireland, is this—To dissolve a pound of Roman vitriol, or blue stone, or sulphate of copper, in twenty gallons of water, in a vessel containing about forty gallons; steep as much wheat in it as will allow two or three inches of the solution to flow over the corn; then leave it, (skimming off the smut balls and light corn) for one hour, and then raise it and rinse it in common water, and dry it in the usual way with slacked lime. In this way a large quantity of seed wheat can successively be steeped; and it is only necessary occasionally, until our whole seed is picked, to add some more blue stone, dissolved in the same proportion of water, to make up for waste. With these observations I shall conclude my agricultural hints for the present.

From the Family Lyceum.

BREAD MAKING.

The business of making bread, is not enough attended to in our country. The yeast is too often not perfectly sweet, and when it has become sour, alkaline substances, as salæratus, or pearlash, or soda, do not restore it to its original fitness for the process of fermenting the dough. Another defect is, that the dough when put into the oven, is frequently not enough, or too much fermented, the consequence of which is, that the bread is rather clammy or sour. Another, and almost universal defect is, that the bread is not baked enough. The thickness of the loaf may be too great for the heat of the oven; or the heat may be so great, as to burn or crisp the outside of the loaf, before the inner parts are done.

The whole vegetable kingdom is composed of three simple elementary substances, viz: oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. Of these three, starch is composed. And starch constitutes a large part of most grains, and many roots; into some of the grains, especially wheat, and in less quantities of rye, another substance, entirely unlike starch, enters. This is called gluten, which is also composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon.

The starch and gluten composing wheat can be easily separated, either in grain or flour. The starch is soluble in water, and the gluten is not; consequently, if kernels of wheat be retained in the mouth a short time, the starch will be dissolved and removed, leaving behind the gluten. Or if a gill of wheat flour be put into a cup, and exposed to repeated washings, pouring off the water after it is applied, it will gradually dissolve, and carry off the starch from the flour, leaving the gluten by itself. The gluten is unlike starch in being insoluble in water, but it is tenacious and elastic resembling Indian rubber.

To the gluten we are entirely indebted for light bread. The flour of Indian corn, rice, potatoes, and many other vegetables, though they may be used for bread, can never be raised so as to make light bread. In the process of fermenting bread, carbonic acid is formed, which is retained only by the gluten, the starch permitting it to escape as fast as made.

The art of making bread, especially light bread, then depends upon diffusing the yeast through it equally; in other words, thorough kneading it. When that is done the carbonic acid is generated in nearly equal quantities through the whole mass, the gluten retaining it so as to render the bread uniformly light.

When the yeast is diffused unequally through the mass, some portions of the dough are raised before others, leaving parts of it unraised, or heavy, while other parts are carried so far as to become sour.

From th Pitsburgh Advocate.

FACTORY GIRLS.

There is a great deal of mawkish sensibility in the newspapers, about factory girls having to work all day; but there is nothing said as to the girls who work in the kitchen, stooping for a long summer day over a wash-tub or a coal fire. These things most abound in the English newspapers; and in relation to that country, are doubtless correct. But the condition of our factory girls and those of the English factory, differs as greatly as the condition of the men employed at those factories in the respective countries. The strongest men can hardly make a bare subsistence in those factories, if the accounts from thence are to be relied upon; whilst, in this country, in many cases, factory girls make from $3 to $4 per week. In all cases they make a decent livelihood; and in all cases they prefer factory work to house work, or to being confined all day and part of the night to their needle. We sometimes see these English accounts about factory girls, copied into our American newspapers, without such explanations as should accompany them; and occasionally we are treated with a doleful ditty, something after the manner of "Poor John Woods," to work upon our feelings, and to show that a bell is a vastly uncivil article with which to admonish people that they ought to be at their work. The truth is, there is much misery in all monarchical countries. In England, especially, the poor are ground to the dust. Such is the case as well among farmers as manufacturers, and it extends itself through every department of life, in which individuals have to earn their living by the work of their hands.—But this thing of exciting prejudice against manufacturing industry in the United States, because such industry is not rewarded in England, is, to say the least of it, *altogether wrong*. No freeman, deserving of the name, wishes to see labor so poorly rewarded in this country as it is in England; no one wishes to see the time at which the workman should not feel himself as independent as his employer, and as able to provide himself with a good joint of *meat* for his dinner and that of his family. No one wishes to see our workmen ground down to a state of half pauperism. Hence it is that the protective system was so warmly supported in Pittsburgh, and in every other large manufacturing community. If the time shall come, at which our manufacturers will be left without adequate protection against those of England, our factory girls and factory men too, will have bad times. Mournful ditties will then be applicable.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

We learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. the Waltham Factory was struck with lightning. The fluid passed down the rod on the small factory until it reached the part of the roof to which the forcing pump is attached. It then separated, a portion of it passing through the roof upon the pump pipe, and making quite a hole. Another portion passing along the rod until it reached the dressing room window, where the copper pipe was resting almost upon the glass; it passed through the window, breaking ten panes of glass, and melting the end of the pipe; the remainder of the charge passed into the ground near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom into the size-room, to convey water; and another that leads from the boiler in a wooden box under ground to convey steam. The pipe ends near the furnace. As the fluid passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler, and knocked off some of the bricks—passed along the steampipe to the large mill—went up the furnace, and smoke pipe—passed along the hot air-pipe on the floor—ignited a number of pieces of cotton waste—blew off and split the cap on the top of the upright shaft, and passed down to the water wheel! Both mills were in operation at the time, but no person was in the least injured!

We think the circumstances above narrated, clearly prove the power and efficacy of lightning rods, provided they are judiciously treated. Had not the forcing pump been placed almost in contact with the conductor, all the electric fluid would undoubtedly have been conveyed to the ground without doing any injury. But the pump being of iron, also acted as a conductor, and performed its duty so faithfully, that it actually conveyed a portion of the fluid from the top to the bottom of the building, then under ground, a distance of 20 or 30 yards to another building, and the consequences from this circumstance had nearly proved serious.—*Lowell Journal.*

NEW CEMENT.

The late conquest of Algiers by the French, has made known a new cement, used in the public works in that City. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand; this composition, called by the Moors *Fabbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1833.

FARMERS' WORK FOR AUGUST.

Potato Tops for Fodder. It is said that a very good kind of fodder may be made of potato tops, by spreading and drying them on grass ground in the vicinity of a potato-field. We are told that in the southern states they reap about two thirds of the length of the potato tops, and dry them on mowing land in the usual way of hay-making. No damage is thus done to the potatoes, provided the tops are not gathered till the potatoes are ripe.

In some parts of the world potato tops are used to furnish food for man as well as beast. An article in Loudon's Magazine, vol. i. p. 447, states that "The tender tops and leaves of the potato, boiled and dressed as spinage, or boiled with salted meat, are very palatable, while the plants are not injured much by being deprived of them." We apprehend, however, that cutting off the tops of potatoes, before the roots or tubers have obtained their full growth and ripeness or nearly so, will be more injurious than some may be aware of. It has been maintained by some agriculturists that the tops of carrots might be cut off, as soon as the lower leaves begin to wither, without injury to the root. But the Mass. Agr. Journal, vol. iii. No. 3, p. 181–2, gives the details of certain experiments made by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, in which a certain number of beds of carrots were *cut*, and the same number of similar beds were left *uncut*, and the advantage was in favor of the latter about as 8 to 5. From the results of these experiments, Mr. Quincy concluded that the carrot forms no exception to the usual analogy of nature in the growth of vegetables, "which depends nearly as much on the leaves as the roots."

From these premises we should conclude that it would not be good economy, as a general rule, to make use of potato tops for food for man or beast, till the tubers were ripe. But where early potatoes are gathered for market or domestic use, it might be well to make some experiments with their dried tops, to test their value as cattle-food.

Stubble. Where the stubble is large and the grain is cut with the sickle instead of the cradle, the ground will be benefitted by ploughing it under immediately after harvest. But if the stubble be permitted to stand till it is quite dried, and the juices have evaporated, it will then do the ground but little good. By ploughing in the stubble soon after reaping, we may likewise prevent the ripening of the seeds of many weeds, with which stubble lands are frequently infested.

But in the Georgics of Virgil it is insisted that burning off the stubble is to be preferred to ploughing it under; being more beneficial to the succeeding crop, and having a greater effect in fertilizing the land. The late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania was also of this opinion. He observed, in substance, that if straw and other rubbish be spread over land, and then burned off, it will be of more service to the soil than if the same straw or rubbish were suffered to rot on the ground.

Dr. Deane observed, "With ploughs of the common construction the ploughing of stubble ground is disagreeable work; neither can it be well performed. The plough is so apt to choke up, that it is more than one man can do to keep it clear. Ploughs for this work should be much deeper built than common ones. And this work might be greatly facilitated, if a heavy roller were passed over the stubble to lay it flat to the ground before ploughing. When this is doing great care should be taken to pass the roller the same way that the plough is to go. By means of this the coulter will but seldom be clogged with the stubble. If the rolling be neglected, a small roller annexed to the fore end of the plough beam in the place of a foot, or even a foot itself, will greatly help to clear the way for the coulter."

When stubble is on stiff and strong land, it has been thought best to mow, collect and carry it into the farm yard, where it will soon be converted into manure.

An English writer states, that "Mr. W. Curtis of Lynn, Norfolk, found very beneficial effects from burning the stubble of oats, which were left eighteen inches high for that purpose. On a field broken up from old pasture the same year, he afterwards sowed wheat and oats in succession on the same ground, the stubble of both which was burned in the same manner. The ashes were in every case ploughed in to a small depth, and the verges of the field mowed to prevent accidents. After the third crop of grain, all of which was abundant and remarkably free from weeds, the field was laid down with clover and grass seeds, and the ensuing crops both of hay and grass proved infinitely finer than those before the ground was broken up.

"Another piece of land was cropped for three successive years in the same manner as the first, to which it was similar in every respect of soil, aspect and previous arrangement, but in which the stubble was ploughed in, instead of being burned; the produce of each crop on it was much inferior to that of the first experiment, and the weeds increased so greatly, that in laying it down to grass, they quite overpowered the grass seeds, so much so that it was necessary to re-sow it; and ever after while Mr. Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced were coarse and full of weeds; and consequently inferior both in value and quantity to those of the other field, in which the stubble had been burned."

In burning stubble, the danger which is to be apprehended from the spreading of the flames may, perhaps, be obviated by tracing a furrow round the field, and setting fire to the stubble on the inner edge of the furrow.

Fine Rose. Mr. J. P. Bradlee, of Boston, informs us that he saw in the garden of Mr. Zenas Gardener, at Nantucket, a GREVILLE ROSE, which had 200 distinct clusters, with 30 flowers in a cluster. This superb flower is 6 years old; and it has been found that the plant will not come to maturity, nor exhibit its beauties under about 6 years from the time it first takes root. This circumstance has led some to condemn the plant, who were not aware of the time necessary for its growth and developement. For notices of this elegant production, see N. E. Farmer, vol viii, p. 9.

A gentleman called at the office of the N. E. Farmer, in the absence of the Editor, and left the following notices of a plant the properties of which it is wished might be further investigated and described:

Genista, Yellow Flower, called Woodwack. Grows abundantly in the Eastern part of Lynn, Mass. Said to be used in France in the manufacture of fine writing paper, as a substitute for linen rags. As it is now in full bloom, it might be well for some of our paper makers, in that vicinity to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining its value. Mr. Prince of Long Island has this article for sale at 6 shillings per root.

Remedy against the Cankerworm. A gentleman informs us that in Plymouth, Mass. they make use of the following mixture as a substitute for tar, in preserving fruit trees against Cankerworms, viz: White Varnish, Soft Soap and Whale Oil, one third of each, to be mixed and applied at the times and manner of the usual application of tar for the same purpose. The advantages of the mixture, we understand, are that it is not so soon hardened by the weather, and of course need not be so often applied, and does not in the least injure the trees to which the application is made.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Wheat. There will be more wheat harvested in this town and other towns in the vicinity the present season, than in any year during the last 20 or 30 years. Yet the quantity would seem very small to a western farmer. There may be 100 or 125 acres of wheat in Northampton meadow, but this is less than some individuals raise in the western states. The wheat stalks in the meadow have quite a rusty appearance, and it is not improbable that the grain is some injured. The wheat on uplands in South Hadley and other towns is more free from rust.—*Northamp. Gaz.*

Gimblets. The yankees are in a fair way to destroy John Bull's gimblet trade with this country. The new twist gimblet is almost as much superior to the old English gimblet, as the screw auger is to the old pod auger. There is a gimblet factory at West Whately, which employs 15 hands, about half of them females, and manufactures 25 gross per week. The steel is imported from England in round rods; the handles are turned out in the vicinity. There is a gimblet factory in Buckland, one in the northern part of Franklin county, one in Keene, N. H. and one or more in Connecticut.—*Northampton Gaz.*

Results of the Temperance Reformation. The average number of paupers in the Lynn Poor House, for several years previous to the temperance reform, amounted to between seventy and eighty. Now the whole number supported on the farm, is *twenty-seven* only. This diminution of pauperism is attributed entirely to the diminished use of ardent spirits.—*Salem Gaz.*

Temperance. Extract of a letter, dated Albany, July 15, 1833—published in the New York American.

"I have just returned from a tour through Vermont and New-Hampshire—led by curiosity to go thoroughly through the country, in order that I might judge from personal observation of the effects of Temperance efforts. In the two states thus visited, the results are truly astonishing.

"The Farmers, almost to a man, have discharged the unclean thing. Imagine to yourself the change. Fields burdened with nature's bounties, no longer yield their wholesome products a sacrifice to the hellish still, belching forth again in that worst of poisons—killing body and soul—but are now made to yield comfort, affluence, education. The Academy has displaced the distillery. Rum no longer degrades the son of the farmer below the beast he rides, nor prepares a drunken husband for the farmer's innocent daughter. It is doing well."

Italian Fig Tree. Among the time-worn ruins of the ancient castle of Reculver, in the island of Thanet, which forms part of the county of Kent, an ancient fig-tree stretches forth its venerable arms to the breeze, and attracts the attention of the visiter, not more by the venerable aspect it presents, than by the historical records with which it is connected. This tree, according to the traditions of the neighborhood, claims Italy for the soil of its nativity, and Roman hands for those of its first planters; its age consequently cannot be less than from 1345 to 1888 years, the Romans having first landed at Deal in the summer of the 55th year before the birth of our Saviour, 1888 years ago; and having finally quitted Britain in the year of our Lord 448, or 1345 years ago.

Extraordinary Fecundity. An ewe, of the Down and Leicester breed, belonging to Mr. Walker of Islip, in this county, brought forth two fine lambs, and on the Friday morning following, the shepherd was suprised at finding two more lambs by the side of the same mother, all four likely to do well.—*Oxford (Eng.) Herald.*

An ewe, the property of Mr. Milliner, near Newport, Monmouthshire, yeaned 4 lambs, all of which are doing well.—*Sherborne (Eng.) Jour.*

"*Split me! don't blow me!*"—or a new mode of blasting rocks with a screw, which we copy from the Pennsylvanian:

In the last number of the Mechanic's Magazine, published in New-York, we observe an extract from a London periodical of the same name, describing a newly invented stone-splitting screw, calculated to obviate the necessity of blasting, which is worthy the attention of practical men. The writer illustrates his position by diagrams. He mentions that two men, with a lever of only three feet in length, and a single screw and segments, split a mass of argillaceous limestone of the county of Dublin, weighing nearly a ton, in seventeen revolutions of the screw, made in 25 or 30 seconds. The men did not put forth their strength, but merely walked round the stone, which was split contrary to its stratification, and exactly in the line of separation of the segments. The instrument is applicable to slate quarrying, and to obtaining great tabular masses of granite, sienite, or other hard and homogenous rocks—the advantages are the saving of labor, the certain direction of the fracture, and capability of obtaining larger blocks than can be done by wedging. It may be applied to raising stratified rocks from their beds, and as a substitute for blasting in general—it is also free from all danger to workmen. A full description may be seen in the May number of the Mechanic's Magazine.

On the 14th inst. between 4 and five o'clock P. M. the dwelling house of Mr. Peter Hannaford, jun. New Hampton, N. H. was struck by lightning, and Mr. Hannaford, his wife, and Mr. G. W. Hobbs, were instantly killed.

The corner stone of the Girard College was laid at Philadelphia, on the 4th, and an address delivered on the occasion, by Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the United States Bank.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, was executed on Friday last at Mount Holly, N. Jersey, according to his sentence.

Manual Labor School. Exertions are making by a number of gentlemen to establish in this vicinity a Manual Labor School. An act of incorporation was procured during the last session of the Legislature, and several enterprising and intelligent individuals are bestowing their attention on the subject.—*Hartford Times.*

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, July 31, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 60 to 75 cts per bushel; Peas, 75 cts pr bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, 12½ cts pr doz; Cucumbers, 12½ pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6¼ cts pr bunch; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Shell Beans, 12½ cts pr qt; Tomatoes, 20 cts per doz.

Fruit. Pears, $2 per bushel; Apples, from $1.50 to $2, according to quality; Whortleberries, 8 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 1s pr box; Gooseberries, 1s pr qt; Peaches, 2s 3d per doz; Apricots, 3s pr doz.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Real Estate in the town of Palmeira, on the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, state of New-York, consisting of a Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, with four run of Burr Stones in good orders, Machine Shop and Distillery, and is one of the best hydraulic privileges in the State.

ALSO, six small Dwelling Houses, with suitable out-houses.

ALSO, one large two story DWELLING HOUSE, with a barn and all other out-houses attached to it that are necessary, with a garden extending to the banks of the river.

ALSO, about three hundred acres of first rate Land, lying over one mile on the river and road leading from Watertown to Brownville; about one half is under cultivation, and the remainder is good wood land.

The above property will be sold at auction on the first day of October next, (unless sooner sold at private sale,) in such parts as may suit purchasers. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain two or three years on bonds and mortgages. Those who wish to make good bargains would do well to call and examine the premises. Any information that may be wanted can be had by applying to the subscriber at Watertown.

J. FOSTER.

July 24

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 2d day of Sept. next at 4 o'clock P. M. (if not sold previous at private sale), the House, Barn and out Buildings, with about one and a half acres of land attached to the same laid out as a garden well stocked with every description of the choicest kind of fruit trees, all of which are in bearing. The House is two stories high, well furnished, with four rooms on the lower floor besides the kitchen 9 good chambers, 2 wells of water, good cistern for rain water, the Barn is large and in perfect repair.

This situation is in Dorchester on the road leading from Roxbury to South Boston, three miles from State street, in the immediate neighborhood of the late Gov. Eustis' estate, and adjoining that elegant situation formerly owned by Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and now owned by Charles Taylor, Esq.—the sale will be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known; the place can be examined any day previous to the sale from 3 to 7 P. M. for further information inquire of Jno. Swett on the premises or at No. 52 India Wharf. epts jy 31

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS, at West Scituate, Mass.

SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

I have seen Brooks' patent Silk Spinner in operation, and I am of opinion that it is an invention of great value and importance. It performs three operations at the same time. I. Reeling from the cocoons: and in this operation it has an obvious advantage over the Piedmontese Reel, in the arranging of the guide wires so as to avoid tangling and breaking the filaments of silk.—II. Spinning or twisting the silk. This being done immediately, as it is drawn from the cocoons, while properly moistened, and its natural glue softened, the silk runs into a perfectly even thread. The size of the thread is regulated, of course, by the number of filaments drawn from the cocoons. III. Doubling and twisting. This also being performed at once, and before the glue of the silk has hardened, a sewing silk is produced of more perfect evenness and strength than has perhaps ever been manufactured in any other manner.

This machine is adapted to domestic use. A woman and a child can manufacture a thousand cocoons into sewing silk in a day, and more than that number, if it be only spun into warp or filling. It is a simple machine, and not likely to embarrass the spinner by getting out of order or needing repair. It occupies about as much space as the well known domestic foot or linen wheel; but at the same time it is capable of being multiplied like cotton spindles and moved by steam, horse or water power, to any extent that may ever be demanded.

REV. SAMUEL DEANE.

We the undersigned, having seen Brooks' patent Silk Spinner in operation, do hereby express our concurrence with the opinion expressed above.

NATHL. CLAPP,
SAMUEL A. TURNER,
JAMES CURTIS,
Agent of Pembroke Cotton Factory, CALVIN SHEPHERD,
JAMES O. CURTIS,
JNO. COLLAMORE,
DAVID PROUTY.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK MACHINE,

Will be exhibited at the room over the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 North Market street, in full operation, spinning silk from off the cocoons into a perfect sewing silk. At the same time there will be an exhibition of various articles of domestic manufactures of silk; also of Silk Worms in their several stages, from the egg to the miller, and in the various processes of manufacture of the cocoons. Exhibition to be opened on THURSDAY next, first day of August, and will continue three days. Admittance 25 cents—children half price. jy 31

FOR SALE,

AT the Agricultural Warehouse, 50½ North Market Street, Harris' Patent PAINT MILLS, being a great improvement on the common Paint Mills now in use, and are calculated for grinding all kinds of paints—as they are easily cleaned, and no way liable to get out of order.

Howard's Improved expanding CULTIVATOR. The Cultivator is well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes—as it works very easy, and leaves the ground light and free, for Hoeing, and for cultivating corn, potatoes, &c.

Howard's Double Mould Hand PLOUGH. This plough is calculated for furrowing out lands, splitting hills, ploughing between corn, potatoes and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage, and is a great labor saving machine.

Davis' Patent Road and Dirt SHOVEL. This Shovel is made much in the common form, but much improved by being shod with Iron something in the shape of a Ploughshare, and on an entire new plan. jy 24

WANTED,

Wanted, 1000 Boxes Red Raspberries. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 3 w july 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, early,	barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 10	1 37½
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1	"	6 50	6 75
prime,	"	5 50	5 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
four meal,	"	4	5
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12½
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20	1 33
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 00	6 12
Baltimore, wharf,	none		
Alexandria,	"	5 87	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	74	75
southern yellow,	"	68	70
white,	"	66	68
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	65	70
Oats,	"	40	43
HAY, (best English,) old,	ton	19 00	20 00
best English, New,	"	14 00	17 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
HONEY,	gallon	40	50
HOPS, 1st quality (nominal)	pound	30	32
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9½	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
" upper,	lb.	23	25
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	16	19
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LIME,	cask	90	1 06
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	18 50	19 00
Navy, Mess,	"	12 50	14 00
Bone, middlings,	"	none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	15
" southern,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	ewt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	62	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	45	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
1st Lambs,	"	48	50
2d "	"	35	40
3d "	"	25	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	12½
southern,	"	9	9½
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY,	"	12½	16
BUTTER, new	"	14	16
lump, best,	"	22	24
EGGS,	dozen	17	18
POTATOES, common,	bushel	50	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 543 Beef Cattle, (including about 100 unsold last week,) 10 Cows and Calves, and 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine; about 120 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—A falling off of about 25c. the hundred from last week. We noticed a yoke or two taken at $5,75. We quote prime at $5,25 a 5,50; good at $4,75 a 5; thin at $3,75. a 4,50.

Cows and Calves. We noticed sales at $12, 15, 19, 24, 27.

Sheep and Lambs.—In good demand, many of them being ordinary prices are consequently low. We noticed lots taken at $1,33, 1,50, 1,62, 1,75, 2, 2,25, 2,33, 2,50, and $2,67.

Swine.—A few were retailed without weighing: no sales by weight.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER COMPLETE.

FOR sale at the *New England Farmer Office* a complete set *and the last* of the N. E. Farmer in 11 volumes bound, the whole containing 4570 pages, with a copious index to each vol. Price 3,75 per vol.

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

LOVE AND MAGNANIMITY.

I'm in love with a lady, who is fairer than May-day,
But December storms are not colder;—
Am ruin'd forever unless I can have her,
And so have I forty times told her.

She declines, I'm declining, none pities my pining,
Though *grown* so amazingly *small*, Sir,
That I am at most, but the shade of a ghost,
Quintescence of nothing at all, Sir!

Yet the flint-hearted Fair says she should not care,
If I were as dead as smoked herring;
With a heart like a feather she would go any weather,
And dance all the way to my burying.

Well, since I can't please her no longer I'll tease her,
But look out for some other pretty one,
Who, if not quite so killing, is a little more willing
To condescend kindly to pity one.

KNOWLEDGE OF LAW FOR FAMILIES.

LEGAL RELATION OF MAN AND WIFE.

THE effects produced by marriage on the legal rights of the parties are important to be known in every family.

In law, husband and wife are considered as one person; and on this principle, all their civil duties, rights and disabilities rest.

The wife cannot sue in her own name.

If she suffers injury, or wrong, in her person or property, she can with her husband's aid and concurrence prosecute for redress; but the husband must always be the plaintiff. In criminal cases, however, their relations assume a new form; the wife may in *criminal cases*, be prosecuted and punished.

The wife can make *no contract* with the husband, nor the husband with the wife; this disability is involved in the first principle which makes them legally one. But they may contract through the agency of trustees, the wife being under protection of the husband.

All contracts made between them before marriage, are dissolved upon that event.

The husband cannot convey lands or rent estates to his wife directly, but he may settle them upon her through a trusteeship. The wife may release her dower for his grantee. As it respects the right of bequest, the husbaud can always devise real estate to his wife.

Upon marriage, the husband becomes possessed of all right and title to her property, whether personal or real; and at the same time he becomes liable for all debts, and must fulfil all her contracts made prior to their union.

If the wife die before the husband, and there be no issue, his heirs succeed to her real estate.

But in case of issue, the husband remains in possession of her lands during his life time only—and at his demise they go to the heirs of his wife.

All debts due to the wife become after marriage the property of the husband, who becomes invested with the power to sue on bond, note or any other obligation, to his own and exclusive use.—The powers of discharge and assignment, and change of securities, are involved in the leading principle.

If he dies before the recovery of the money, or the change of sureties, the wife becomes entitled to the debts in her own right.

All personal property of the wife, such as money, goods moveable, and stocks, become absolutely the property of the husband upon marriage, and on his death to his heirs.

Property may be secured to the wife, by deeds or marriage settlement, in order to secure to the wife a comfortable competence against the vicissitudes of life, or the extravagance, vices, or cruelty of her husband.

Property may be settled on the wife, after marriage, by the husband, provided he be solvent at the time, and not made with a view to defraud creditors.

The wife cannot demise lands; but any personal or real estate settled upon her, in trust, she may bequeath; or any savings from the property given to her separate use.

The husband is bound to provide his wife with all necessaries suited to her condition in life; and becomes liable for debts contracted by her for such necessaries, but not for superfluties or extravagances.

The husband and wife cannot be witnesses against each other, in civil or criminal cases, where the testimony has the least tendency to favor or criminate each other.

One exception to this rule exists, where the law respecting the personal safety and life of the wife, permit her to give testimony against her husband for her own protection.

INSTINCT OF WILD DUCKS.

BEING engaged in improving the grounds at Hedgerley Park, Buckinghamshire, during the last winter, I was desirous that the laborers should be kept employed in frosty weather, and therefore took the opportunity of collecting a quantity of large roots and stumps of trees which had been grubbed up at various times in the woods and hedgerows; these were dragged over the ice to an island in the centre of the lake, for the purpose of forming picturesque towers and ruins. During this process I was much amused by the movements of a great number of wild ducks on the opposite side of the lake; where about fifteen or twenty of these aquatic birds were constantly swimming, diving, and violently agitating the water, so as to prevent its becoming congealed by the frost: this they effectually prevented although the ice on the other parts of the lake was sufficiently strong to bear not only the weight of the large stumps of trees, but also that of ten or twelve men, whose labors were necessary to drag them to the island. When these ducks became weary and retired from the water, they were regularly relieved by about the same number of others, which had been nestling amongst the rushes, on the bank; and these again after a certain time, relinquished their labors to another party, so that the water was kept in a constant state of agitation both night and day, until the frost was over.—I observed, that whenever the fresh party of ducks entered the water, their first object was to swim close to the ice in a semicircular form, so as to entirely prevent it congealing any where within their boundaries; but what struck me as the most extraordinary circumstance was that when the well known whistle of the keeper proclaimed the feeding-time, it had no effect on the ducks then on duty, although the others flew as usual to the spot with their accustomed clamor; a part, however, soon returned to the lake with a loud call for those then in the water to change situations, which was performed with an alacrity and regularity, that would have been a lesson to well disciplined troops. The ducks appeared nearly regardless of the laborers, although at other times a single footstep would have alarmed the whole flock, and put them to flight.—*Mr. Henry Phillips in a Letter in the Hort. Reg. No.* 16.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics do. do.—1 case White Lilesia for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambrick for do. do.—5 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheeting and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases col'd Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do—1 case Plaid Palmgrim's super quality—1 case Pou de Soi a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Merino Cassinetts for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap do—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—

301 barrels and 360 sacks Butter Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale.

june 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, a 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office.

july 17

FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

For sale at the New England Farmer office the Farmer's Own Book or Family Receipts. Being a compilation of the very best receipts on agriculture, gardening and cookery, with rules for keeping farmers' accounts, &c. Price 50 cents.

Also, the FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, by Mrs. Child, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy,—a work which should be in every family. Price 50 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befal him; by F. Tuffnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents.

july 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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